

Priorities for strengthening Azerbaijan's economic security and sovereignty in the context of sustainable development*

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Abstract

The article examines the priorities for strengthening Azerbaijan's economic security and sovereignty in the context of sustainable development. The problems of increasing the competitiveness of the national economy were considered and systematized. The country's economic security indicators were analyzed and evaluated. Analyses were conducted on the diversification of the economy and various macroeconomic activity directions. Attention was paid to the problems of ensuring the dynamism of the economy in accordance with the conditions of sustainable development in the modern era. The necessity of determining ways to solve the problems arising from global challenges in the context of ensuring the country's economic security was given. The issues of diversifying the structure of the country's GDP and ensuring macrofinancial stability were considered. The problems of increasing the standard of living of the population were kept in mind. The current issues of the state's economic policy were touched upon. The problems of efficient use of foreign exchange reserves were explained. The potential for transition to a green economy and strengthening green energy infrastructure was investigated. Directions for solving environmental problems were indicated. The strategic importance and goals of restoring post-conflict territories were substantiated. The strategic role of the Zangezur Transport-Logistics Corridor in the countries of the region and at the international level was noted. Taking into account new challenges, recommendations have been made and proposals have been prepared on ways to solve the problems of strengthening Azerbaijan's economic security and sovereignty in accordance with the conditions of sustainable development.

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² <https://unec.edu.az/en/education/unec-elmi-tedqiqat-merkezleri/unec-qarabag-iqtisadi-arasdirmalar-merkezi/#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20order%20of,Tiflis%20on%20a%20voluntary%20basis.>

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Introduction

In the context of global transformations, ensuring the sovereignty of each country and strengthening its economic security are of strategic importance. After the collapse of the socialist system in the early 1990s, new states emerged on the world map. During the period since then, many of these states have faced great difficulties and are at risk of losing their state sovereignty. The Republic of Azerbaijan, as an independent state, is among the states facing similar difficulties. Thus, during that period, with the help of foreign protectors, the Armenian armed forces occupied 20% of Azerbaijani lands, and this occupation lasted for nearly 30 years. Strengthening its economic power, the Azerbaijani state returned the territories liberated from occupation in the Second Karabakh War, which began on September 27 and ended on November 10, 2020. And within 23 hours on September 19-20, 2023, our state sovereignty and territorial integrity were fully restored.

Currently, the restoration and revitalization of post-conflict areas is continuing rapidly. The Master Plan of the cities of Shusha, Agdam, Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Zangilan, Lachin, Gubadli, Kalbajar has been approved and the rapid return of former internally displaced persons is being ensured. In this regard, the I State Program is being implemented. Two international airports have been built and put into operation (Fuzuli and Zangilan). Lachin International Airport will soon be put into operation (Aliyev, Sh.T. , 2021). About 30 transport projects are being implemented. In total, the construction of about 90 villages and settlements is continuing rapidly or master plans are being prepared. Measures to clear the territories of mines are intensive. Social and production infrastructure is being created in post-conflict areas, industrial parks, agroparks and free economic zones are being organized. A large number of residents are already being registered. The first industrial product was purchased in the Agdam industrial park. A modern textile enterprise has started operating in the city of Khankendi. All this creates additional opportunities to strengthen the sovereignty of Azerbaijan as an independent state and strengthen its economic security.

Taking into account the above, by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 28, 2024, 2025 was declared the "Year of Constitution and Sovereignty" in the Republic of Azerbaijan (Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on declaring 2025 the "Year of Constitution and Sovereignty" in the Republic of Azerbaijan., 2024). The Azerbaijani people currently have an independent, sovereign, victorious state, which they have lived and fought for for centuries. Thus, our constitutional structure has been established throughout the country and our state is independent in terms of political and economic policy. We believe that economic security issues are not a new problem and there have been continuous studies in this direction in economic science. If we look at the experience of clarifying the essence of economic security problems in

different countries of the world and taking adequate measures to solve them, one group of issues can be highlighted: 1) The presence of each country's own national security and national economic security approaches, concepts and strategies is one of the important factors observed in the world economic processes and in strengthening the national economic development system of countries over the past 70 years. The problem and issue of economic security acts as a main component of the state's economic policy; 2) economic security is characterized as a set of processes that ensure the balanced and efficient development of the economy as a whole, its dynamic growth, economic sustainability, optimal provision of economic production and consumption processes, the maximum productive use of natural resources, reserves and economic resources that create favorable conditions for the development of the national economy, and the highest level of ensuring the country's national economic interests in regional and international contexts; 3) The main objects of economic security include the country's economic system and its main mechanisms, infrastructure facilities, underground and surface resources, labor resources, production and non-production funds, all types of property, financial resources, economic entities, human resources, family, personality and other such important indicators.

It should be noted that there are certain factors that create economic threats, which primarily include situations that contradict the national economic interests of the country, processes that contradict the economic interests of the state, the individual, and society, factors and trends that threaten the basic mechanisms of the national economy, obstacles that hinder the dynamism of production and consumption processes, etc. On the other hand, it is more appropriate to separately mention important indicators of economic security: the country's GDP and the volume of GDP per capita, total income and the volume of income per capita in the country, indicators of the standard of living and standard of living of the population, inflation, unemployment and poverty levels, adequacy of the structure of the national economy, dynamics of industrial development, food and food security indicators, efficiency of the production structure, indicators of entrepreneurship and business development, human development indices, the state of education and healthcare, protection of traditions and values, areas of occupation of national economic importance, development of science and technology, processes of innovation of the national economy, adequacy of funds directed to the development of high technologies and science, the state of the production, service and social infrastructure network in the country, the country's foreign exchange reserves, indicators of the banking and credit system, internal and external debts, etc.

Methods and approaches

In the context of global challenges and sustainable development, it is important to focus on a group of complex problems in terms of strengthening Azerbaijan's economic security and strengthening state sovereignty, and to formulate an economic policy adequate to the country's socio-economic development goals, and to prepare and implement the most efficient economic

mechanisms. In connection with these, we have summarized a group of hypotheses:

H1. First of all, we believe that in the context of global challenges and sustainable development, the concept of economic security of the state should be reviewed and improvements should be made. The main direction is to update and ensure the functionality of the mechanisms for ensuring economic security.

H2. An independent state should have its own economic security strategy and policy. Targeted State Programs should be developed and implemented on the main indicators of economic security. Economic security priorities should cover all sectors of the economy.

H3. In terms of ensuring economic security and strengthening state sovereignty, the country's regional economic development policy should be maximally updated and stimulated. In particular, new regional economic development models should be formed and implemented, taking into account post-conflict territories.

H4. There is a need to take complex and systematic measures to productively use the country's natural and economic resources and labor resources, create new jobs, increase the population's income, reduce unemployment and poverty, increase state budget revenues, optimize its expenditures, and reduce state debt.

H5. In the modern era, there is a great need to form new economic sectors, especially the creation of a green economy structure and expansion of the infrastructure network, the efficient organization of the digital and knowledge economy, and the functioning of the national innovation system.

H6. The formation of green energy infrastructure, strengthening the country's energy policy, expanding energy communications, and especially the creation of alternative and renewable energy infrastructure play an important role in ensuring economic security in the modern era.

H7. The opening of the Global Zangezur Transport Corridor, which will increase the efficiency of transport projects in terms of diversifying and intensifying integration at the regional and international levels, will largely unify the Turkish geography, significantly increase trade turnover between Europe and Asia, etc., is of historical and strategic importance.

Results and materials

It should be noted that a systematic consideration of economic security problems, analysis of key indicators in this direction and taking adequate measures are of great importance. Economic security issues have been in the spotlight during the period of independence of our country. Thus, after the processes of implementing strategic tasks in the first years of its independence, forming state attributes, creating mechanisms of political and economic systems and determining practical tools, Azerbaijan undoubtedly had to first of all cope with the task of forming national security and economic security concepts within the framework of national and national economic interests. In this regard, the processes of strengthening the main mechanisms of the national economy and

ensuring its development within the framework of national economic interests began to be intensified in our country. In connection with the implementation of the “Oil Strategy” in our country, modeling the development of other economic sectors and, in general, accelerating the processes of economic reforms were achieved. In 1995-2003, macroeconomic stability was not only ensured in our country, but also during that period the main phase of economic reforms in the country was carried out within the framework of national economic interests. Market economy mechanisms have been significantly developed, agrarian reforms have been carried out and mechanisms for the efficient use of land have been created, land distribution to the population has been resolved to ensure that the population of the region is more productively engaged in agriculture, crop production and animal husbandry, and mechanisms for the development of entrepreneurship, farms and business entities, including incentive mechanisms, have been developed and implemented.

At the same time, special importance was attached to strengthening the legislative framework for ensuring the security of the national economy in Azerbaijan. These priorities were conceptually formulated on the basis of the national security strategy and priorities of our country. In the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on National Security, adopted on June 29, 2004, along with conceptual approaches to national security, security criteria and principles related to the economic sphere were given a special place (Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on National Security., 2004). This law identified the main economic dangers and threats for our country as inefficient use of existing resources in our country, weakening of economic potential, dependence of our economy on other countries, including threats related to the operation of transport and pipeline systems, weak maneuverability of the economic system, instability of the financial and credit system, low investment activity, etc. Article 17 of the Law reflects the main principles and criteria of national security in the economic sphere in our country. These include, first of all, taking into account internal and external factors that threaten the balanced and dynamic development of the national economy and taking adequate measures, deepening the development of market economy mechanisms and strengthening the country's economic potential, ensuring the efficient use of existing internal and external financial resources for the sustainable development of the national economy and improving the well-being of the population, strengthening the banking and transport sectors, balancing strategic resources, etc. Strategic or conceptual approaches to strengthening the economic security of our country have taken an important place in another important document - the National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan, approved by the Decree of the President of the country dated May 23, 2007 (National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan., 2007). In paragraph 4.3.4 of that concept, attention is drawn to the conceptual approaches of national security related to economic and social development issues, as well as in paragraph 4.3.8, energy security policy, and in paragraphs 4.3.9, transport security policy. The concept specifically emphasizes that the sustainability of the country's economic development is

the basic principle of the government's economic policy. As a result of all such systematic and consistent measures, the adequacy of important economic security indicators of our country has been achieved. In order to view them more clearly and objectively, we have analyzed a group of economic security indicators.

Over the past 20-25 years, significant steps have been taken to strengthen the economic security of Azerbaijan. More attention has been paid to the problems of sustainable development of the country's economy and diversification of its structure. This is expressed in the analysis of important indicators of economic security. For example, the dynamics of GDP per capita in the country in 2000-2023 are reflected. This indicator amounted to 12.1 thousand manats in 2023, which is an increase of about 13% compared to 2020. The growth rate of GDP created in the non-oil and gas sector was 9.1%. In 2010-2023, the income and expenses of the state budget of Azerbaijan were formed at a growth rate.

Figure 1 analyzes the overall dynamics of the value of industrial output in Azerbaijan for 2013-2023, and as can be seen, the growth was greater in 2022.

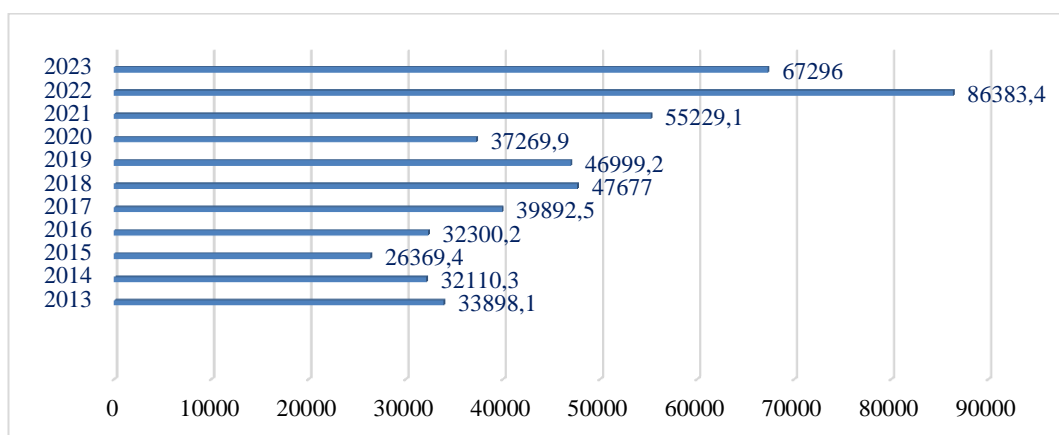


Figure 1. General dynamics of the value of industrial output in Azerbaijan, 2013-2023, million manats (ARSSK - <https://stat.gov.az/source/industry/> - prepared based on the data).

Figure 2 analyzes domestic and foreign investments in the manufacturing industry in Azerbaijan in 2019-2023. Investments in the manufacturing industry have decreased in recent years, which should be a cause for concern.

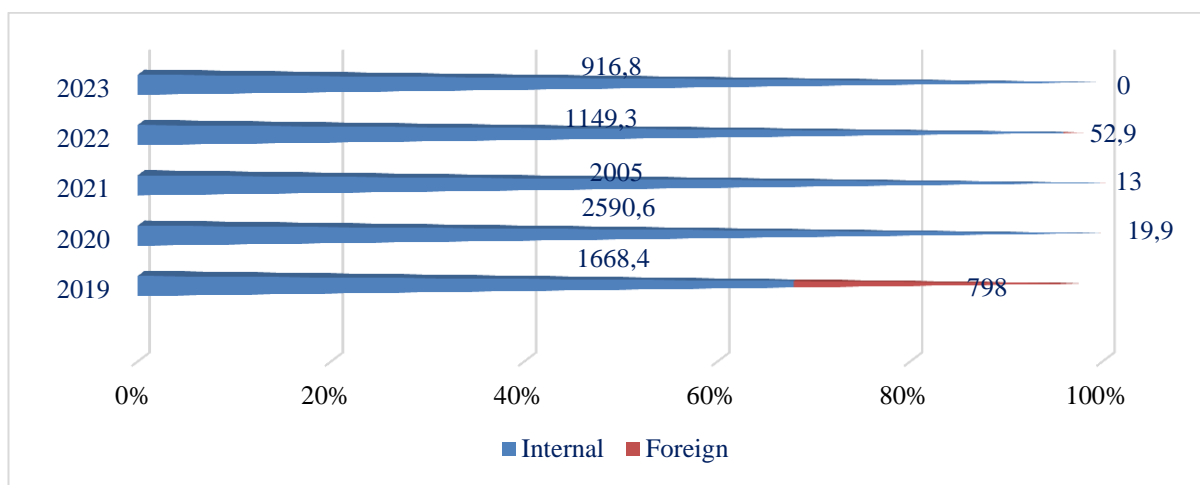


Figure 2. Dynamics of domestic and foreign investments in the processing industry of Azerbaijan, million manats (prepared based on data from the State Statistics Service of Azerbaijan Republic - <https://stat.gov.az/source/industry/>).

Table 1 analyzes credit investments in the economy in 2015-2023. In 2023, overdue debts were zeroed compared to 2020. This fact can also be seen as an expression of Azerbaijan's greater reliance on its own financial resources and an increase in its economic power. In 2023, the volume of credit investments in the economy increased by 20% compared to 2022.

Table 1
Dynamics of credit investments in the economy in Azerbaijan in 2005-2023, million manats

Indicators:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Credit investments in economic activity , total :	21730.4	16444.6	11757.8	13020.3	15298, 2	14530, 5	17119.8	20184.0	23979.1
including:									
short-term	5297.3	3478	2101.3	2695.1	2918, 7	2 474.9	3201.9	3609.0	4091.2
with interest on the total	24.4	21.1	17.9	20.7	19.1	17.0	18.7	17.9	17.1
long-term	16433.1	12966.6	9656.5	10325.2	12379.5	12055.5	13917.9	16575.0	19887.9
with interest on the total	75.6	78.9	82.1	79.3	80.9	83.0	81.3	82.1	82.9
Past due debts	1508.6	1472.6	1626.7	1585	1273.1	893.1	-	-	-

Source: Prepared based on ARDSK - <https://www.stat.gov.az/>.

The dynamics of foreign exchange reserves in Azerbaijan for 2012-2024 has shown constant growth, and currently the volume of foreign exchange reserves is at the level of 73 billion. Dollars. The state's financial policy and cooperation with foreign creditors are of great importance in the stability of the country's financial system and financial services market. A sharp increase in foreign debts and the ineffectiveness of the mechanisms for managing these debts can negatively affect the country's image, its competitiveness, and credit rating. In view of these factors, effective management of foreign debts is an important issue. In 2023, the foreign public debt of our country decreased significantly and decreased by 25.4% compared to 2020, amounting to 6.46 billion. US dollars.

Table 2 shows the structure of Azerbaijan's exports according to the International Standard Trade Classification. In 2015-2022, the volume of exports increased 3 times. However, the main place in the structure of exports is occupied by the share of mineral fuel products, as in recent years, which is quite high (92.7%). Unfortunately, the productive use of the export potential of non-oil and gas sectors of the economy has not been ensured.

Table 2.

Structure of exports according to the International Standard Trade Classification, million US dollars.

Product sections	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total , including:	12,729.1	13,457.6	15 320.0	19 489.1	19 635.2	13,732.6	22 208.0	38 146.6
Food products and live animals	625.1	478.2	601.4	650.4	709.6	704.2	744.0	812.2
Beverages and tobacco	35.2	27.6	37.2	29.8	39.0	26.7	30.6	56.2
Non-food raw materials (except fuel)	25.7	45.2	79.0	125.2	171.6	178.3	270.2	247.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, similar materials	11 187.1	12 270.2	13,867.1	17,878.6	17,800.2	11,981.3	19 635.0	35 300.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	105.5	14.2	14.5	14.0	14.8	20.5	27.9	26.6

Chemical goods and similar products not included in other categories	190.2	153.2	178.8	194.7	279.5	246.2	682.0	767.0
Industrial goods classified mainly by type of material	179.8	273.7	323.4	338.2	324.7	283.7	517.5	554.2
Machinery and transport equipment	208.7	103.3	60.0	83.1	90.0	74.0	62.0	161.4
Various finished products	88.9	15.3	19.3	29.6	33.4	21.7	35.5	35.4
Goods not included in other categories	82.8	76.8	139.4	145.5	172.3	195.9	203.4	185.6

Source: Prepared based on ARDSK - <https://www.stat.gov.az/>.

Table 3, we have analyzed the geography of Azerbaijan's foreign trade relations. Over the past decades, the volume of Azerbaijan's exports and imports to the European and Asian continents has grown steadily, while to other continents it has grown unevenly. The largest volume of imports and exports falls on the share of the European and Asian continents.

Table 3

Geography of Azerbaijan's foreign trade relations (2020 and 2022)

Continents	2020		2022	
	Export	import	Export	import
Europe	8251.6	5218.7	27730.1	6001.5
Asia	5047.2	4553.2	9594.2	7541.8
America	38.7	885.7	123.0	879.4
Africa	324.3	27.3	560.0	40.3

Oceania	70.8	47.1	139.3	76.8
Total	13732.6	10732.0	38146.6	14539.8

Source: Prepared based on ARDSK - <https://www.stat.gov.az/>.

It should be noted that in recent years, ensuring the economic security of the Turkic-speaking states in the modern era, adequately utilizing the integrative potential between these states, and diversifying mutual trade and economic relations have become of exceptional importance. After the Great Karabakh Victory, these issues have become quite relevant. On the other hand, the issue of opening the Zangezur global transport corridor in the near future also requires the reformulation of conceptual views in this direction, taking into account the ancient customs and traditions, peculiarities, similar lifestyles, characteristics, employment trends and national interests of the Turkic-speaking states in many areas, and raising and expanding trade and economic relations between these states to a higher level is extremely important. On the other hand, there is a need to take measures to strengthen the Turkic-speaking states in world markets, to enter the world markets more actively with competitive products, to benefit from transit opportunities through Azerbaijan in order to enter the European markets with strong financial capacity and wide opportunities, to create competitive industrial enterprises and agro-industrial complexes of the Turkic-speaking states, especially Turkey, and to gain a greater position in the world markets. If previously the Turkic-speaking states mainly expressed national interests in humanitarian areas, now new steps are being taken towards regional security problems, increasing the economic power and competitiveness of the Turkic-speaking states, strengthening their position in world markets, diversifying the country's economy, and using resources efficiently. A significant part of the Turkic-speaking states is located in Central Asia and these are considered countries without direct access to the ocean. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan do not have direct access to the ocean and in this regard, they are very interested in expanding relations with Azerbaijan in terms of forming alternative transport routes, effectively using East-West routes, as well as North-South international routes, and cooperation has been initiated for more active use of the Middle Corridor international route through the Caspian Sea. Speaking about the advantages of this route, it should be noted that it is precisely from these countries that there are favorable conditions for transporting large cargo flows from these countries to European markets, as well as to the powerful Turkey, which is at the forefront of the Turkic world, thanks to the construction of the relevant infrastructure in the Alat International Sea Trade Port created in the Caspian national sector of Azerbaijan and, at the same time, in the Alat free economic zone (Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on additional measures to promote the export of non-oil products., 2016).

It should be noted that in Azerbaijan, in terms of diversifying the structure of the economy in line with global challenges, the effective use of the export potential of non-oil and gas sectors is considered a priority target, and all this is reflected in the National Priorities for socio-economic development defined until 2030. (Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-Economic Development, 2021). In addition, the diversification of the structure of foreign trade turnover was considered from a strategic aspect in the socio-economic development strategy prepared for the implementation of these goals and covering the years 2022-2026 (Socio-economic development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2022-2026., 2022). All this requires our country to take productive steps towards diversifying foreign economic relations with various countries of the world, primarily Turkic-speaking countries.

Along with these, the mutual integration of Turkic-speaking states, the establishment of joint ventures, the implementation of investment and innovation projects for the development of similar economic sectors, ensuring technological modernization, the renewal of old production areas left over from the Soviet era and the creation of a network of competitive enterprises based on modern technologies, the development of a number of economic sectors of common interest, and in particular, the agricultural sector, the agro-industrial complex, the textile and food industries, are very important issues (Guliyev, EA, 2023). Five of the six Turkic-speaking states are former Soviet republics, and these republics had economic relations with each other. For example, industrial products were sent from Azerbaijan to these republics, and both agricultural products and other raw materials were sent to Azerbaijan from those countries (Aliyev Sh.T., Mammadova EB, Hamidova LA, Dunyamaliyeva VR, Hurshudov Sh.N., 2022). True, there is currently no talk of restoring all of these relations. However, there is a need to expand cooperation between Turkic-speaking states in terms of ensuring joint cooperation in the oil and gas sector, mobilizing opportunities in the oil refining sector, and exporting oil and gas resources produced in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan to more financially capable European markets. In addition, there are quite wide opportunities for economic entities of other Turkic-speaking states to be more widely represented in the Turkish market, which has great potential, and to enter the markets of Europe and other countries of the world through Turkey, and therefore Azerbaijan plays a bridge role in expanding trade and economic relations with Turkey. In fact, Azerbaijan is a place that connects the geography of the Turkic world, and during the Soviet period, Armenia, with the help of the former USSR leadership, appropriated the land area connecting Nakhchivan with Azerbaijan. This ultimately led to the disintegration of Turkish geography. Currently, major measures are being taken in this direction and we hope that soon, as we mentioned earlier, the Zangezur global transport corridor will be opened and the integrative processes of the region will reach a new stage. All this will create additional opportunities for the renewal of economic construction among Turkic-speaking states, more intensive diversification of economic relations, and productive use of existing potential.

It should be noted that the expansion of foreign economic relations with Turkic-speaking states also creates additional opportunities for a more reliable guarantee of the economic security of these countries. In the near future, we can note the potential for witnessing new economic mechanisms, including free integration economic zones, in the more efficient use of integrative relations between these states. On the other hand, it is important to objectively assess and realize the geopolitical and geoeconomic interests of these countries. It is known that the newly opened Zangezur transport logistics corridor will create additional opportunities for the Turkic-speaking states to conduct a more active foreign economic policy at the regional and international levels. Thus, after the commissioning of this corridor, along with the diversification of foreign trade relations between Turkic-speaking states, the intensification of trade turnover between the West and the East will come to the fore. Transportation of goods in this direction opens up additional opportunities to save an average of 10 days compared to alternative routes and generally creates conditions for reducing transport and logistics costs and optimizing them.

Currently, the economies of the Turkic-speaking states are generally estimated at 4948 billion in real terms, and we believe that this volume is larger in terms of purchasing power parity. Thus, the GDP volume is estimated at 3573 billion US dollars in Turkey, 604.5 billion in Kazakhstan, 420 billion in Uzbekistan, 190 billion in Azerbaijan, 118 billion in Turkmenistan and 43 billion in Kyrgyzstan. On the other hand, the Turkic-speaking states located in Central Asia have been closely connected with the Silk Road since ancient times, and currently the opportunities for effective use of the infrastructure formed in this direction are increasing. Meanwhile, the role of Azerbaijan is viewed more strategically, since with the creation of the Middle Corridor, a significant increase in cargo transportation between the Turkic-speaking states has become a reality. For example, in 2023, 2.8 million tons of cargo passed through the Middle Corridor, which is 86% more than in 2022. In the near future, it can be predicted that cargo turnover will increase in order to diversify trade and economic relations in this direction. Thus, it is reported that the total volume of cargo to be transported through the Middle Corridor will reach 4 million tons in 2024. On the other hand, in the future, the goal of increasing the cargo carrying capacity of the Baku International Sea Trade Port to 25 million tons has been set. In recent years, complex measures have been taken in Azerbaijan in this regard. Along with the creation of modern port infrastructure, the production of tanker ships that will carry liquid and dry cargo is being carried out in our country. In addition, a total of 1,400 kilometers of railways have been commissioned and 19 thousand kilometers of highways have been built. Azerbaijan is taking additional measures to effectively and productively use its geoeconomic and geopolitical advantages (Garibli, EA, 2017). Along with this, our country is carrying out systematic and consistent work to specialize more widely in non-oil and gas export products in the system of the international division of labor (Abbasov, IM, Aliyev, TN, 2017). Thus, measures are being taken to develop new markets for non-traditional products, significantly

increase the share of industrial exports, and expand trade and economic cooperation with more promising world regions (Nuriyev, A.Kh., 2004).

Our country is also intensively expanding relations with Turkic-speaking states in promising areas of foreign trade activity in order to increase its export opportunities. A group of strategic activity directions and factors are noteworthy for bringing Azerbaijan's trade and economic relations with Turkic-speaking states to the level of modern requirements and diversifying them: 1) Objective research and assessment of the modern potential of trade and economic relations between Turkic-speaking states; 2) Significantly increasing foreign trade turnover between friendly Turkic-speaking states; 3) Regulation of tax and customs regimes between these states and their renewal through incentive mechanisms; 4) Joint efforts to create transport and logistics hubs and optimize freight transportation costs; 5) Adaptation and renewal of legislative acts regulating foreign trade relations between states to the interests of the parties; 6) Taking measures to promote and stimulate mutual export-import operations between states; 7) Motivation of mutual investment in economic sectors of common interest; 8) Taking measures to eliminate problems that slow down the intensification of interstate trade and economic relations, etc.

It should be noted that in recent years, the President of Azerbaijan has made continuous visits to Turkey and other Turkic-speaking states, and reciprocal visits of the leaders of these states to Azerbaijan have taken place. Numerous documents regulating interstate trade and economic relations have been signed. Currently, about 61 thousand Turkish businessmen work in Azerbaijan and 1204 Turkish companies operate. The volume of investments made by them in our country is 10 billion US dollars. At the same time, Azerbaijan is the country that invests the largest amount in Turkey, and the volume of these investments is at the level of 15-17 billion dollars. SOCAR, the largest national company of our country, has an important position in the petrochemical market in Turkey and owns 51% of the shares of the largest petrochemical company of the friendly country - "Petkim Holding". Trade and economic relations between Azerbaijan and Turkey have been formed and are developing on the basis of reliable partnership principles (Nasibova, AS, 2020).

We have given the general dynamics of trade turnover between Azerbaijan and Turkic-speaking countries in recent years in Table 4.

Table 4.
Trade turnover between Azerbaijan and Turkic-speaking countries, 2015-2023, million US dollars

Countries	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	3005.6	3806.5	5052.5	4498.6	5022.4	7170.2	8670.2
Uzbekistan	30.0	43.9	81.9	82.3	111.9	183,3	178.7
Kazakhstan	142,1	220.7	229,6	142.0	134,7	598.5	314.1
Kyrgyzstan	1.8	6,1	5,8	5,4	9.0	10,8	65.0
Turkmenistan	164,1	133,0	225.6	108.6	105.0	535,4	775.9
Turkey	2667,6	3402,8	4509,6	4160,3	4661,8	5842,2	7650.6

Source: ARDSK- <https://stat.gov.az/source/trade/>

Azerbaijan's total trade turnover with Turkic-speaking countries increased by nearly 2.9 times between 2017 and 2023. Turkey accounts for 88.2% of Azerbaijan's trade turnover with Turkic-speaking countries.

Table 5 analyzes the dynamics of export-import between Azerbaijan and Turkic-speaking countries for 2015-2023, and it can be seen from this that the existing potential is not being sufficiently used. There is a need to intensify real activity in this direction in the near future.

Table 5

Dynamics of Azerbaijan's exports and imports with the main Turkic-speaking countries,
million US dollars

Countries	2015		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Total	1534.61	129.77	2667.3	1831.3	2930.7	2091.7	3725.5	344.44	5650.3	3332
Uzbekistan	10.9	6.2	23.1	59.2	33.5	78.4	46.4	136.8	47.1	131.7
Kazakhstan	17.9	98.9	25.9	116.1	38.8	95.9	104.0	494.4	98.5	215.6
Kyrgyzstan	6.6	1.6	1.8	3.6	6.0	3.0	4.7	6.1	59.3	5.6
Turkmenistan	32.8	19.6	18.8	89.9	34.3	70.7	25.7	509.7	86.1	687.8
Turkey	1477.3	1171.4	2597.7	1562.5	2818.1	1843.7	3544.7	2297.4	5359.3	2291.3

Source: ARDSK- <https://stat.gov.az/source/trade>.

Along with this, it is necessary to objectively accept the emergence of new realities in the region after the Great Karabakh Victory (Samadzade, ZA, 2022). In this regard, there is a need for more intensive involvement of companies and investors of Turkic-speaking states in projects implemented in post-conflict areas. For this, there are sufficient natural resources in the newly created Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions (Aliyev, Sh.T., 2021). At the same time, a modern technology-based production infrastructure is being created in the processes of implementing the 1st State Program on the Great Return to the Liberated Territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan., 2022). All this will create additional opportunities for expanding the structure of competitive export products in our country, increasing their volume and, first of all, diversifying trade and economic relations with Turkic-speaking states.

There is a serious need to intensify the transition to green energy in order to strengthen Azerbaijan's economic independence and security. In modern times, Azerbaijan is experiencing a period of its own dynamic development as an independent state and has become a strong country where global initiatives are taking shape. Based on the initial results of COP29, we can note that it is possible to make serious contributions to solving complex problems that concern the peoples and states of the world. However, for this, it is important to unite the efforts of the world's states and use them effectively to take more effective measures. At COP29, the consolidation of important financial resources required to eliminate the negative consequences of global climate change gained strategic importance. The issues of establishing specialized institutions for climate finance,

preparing investment and financial mechanisms, and assuming obligations by states on green energy, especially accepting obligations related to the maintenance of green energy, were quite relevant (Aliyev, S., Gulaliyev, M., Purhani, S., Mehdiyeva, G., & Mustafayev, E., 2024). It should be noted that the transformation taking place in the development processes of the global economy determines new trends and development impulses in modern conditions. The issues of building a green energy infrastructure are of exceptional importance, and in this regard, taking into account the need to create an appropriate infrastructure based on the basic principles of sustainable development, special attention is paid to the efficient use of energy resources. Thus, the negative consequences of complex processes and global problems in ensuring the energy security of countries around the world are increasing. Problems in these areas are becoming more complex every year, and the negative consequences of climate change are increasing. At the same time, there are difficulties in the rational distribution of energy resources, therefore, the task of ensuring the production of green energy and its entry into the world market is of the highest priority. Based on ensuring the priority of green energy, the issues of forming a green economy, creating an efficient structure of the economy, and improving existing economic mechanisms are becoming increasingly relevant. Among such problems and issues, the need to solve the problems of economical and productive use of resource potential, and to intensify the transfer of high technologies, especially waste-free technologies, is most noticeable (Alguliyev, RM, Aliyev AG, Aliyev Sh.T., Shahverdiyeva RO, 2014). In this regard, there is a serious need for fundamental research, synthesis, comparison and generalization of such issues. In addition, there is a serious need to accelerate the establishment of the structure of green energy and ensure the efficiency of the mechanisms applied in this direction.

We would also like to draw attention to the issues of forecasting world population growth by 2050. On the other hand, since energy resources are unevenly distributed between regions and countries of the world, additional difficulties, problems, conflicts, etc. arise. Against this background, energy security problems are rapidly increasing and diversification of energy sources is required. It is this factor that further conditions the intensification of the development of the green economy and, first of all, the creation of the necessary high-tech green energy infrastructure, which requires consistent large investments. In our opinion, the countries of the world should make greater efforts and take necessary measures to solve global energy problems. They should ensure the creation of more economical regimes (mechanisms) of using natural resources and non-renewable energy resources. It is necessary to deepen the processes of transfer and application of high technologies between countries and ensure the development of effective mechanisms for the efficient use of energy resources.

We believe that despite the intensity of the creation and implementation of green energy infrastructure, the ecological situation in the world is deteriorating year by year. This factor clearly shows the importance of the transition of countries of the world to a green economy and, in

particular, green energy. It is in the context of the above-mentioned problems that more intensive measures are being taken in most countries of the world to improve the concept of a green economy and create a green energy infrastructure. In our opinion, against the background of these problems, factors arising from the concept of sustainable development come to the fore (Alekperov, UK, 2017). First of all, taking into account the needs of future generations for these resources, the issues of economical use of resources, the development and application of more efficient regulatory mechanisms and incentives for existing mechanisms have risen to a strategic level. In addition, there are tendencies for countries of the world to seek alternative ways to ensure energy security. In such a case, bringing the problems of greening the economy and its efficiency to the agenda, conducting in-depth scientific research in the direction of creating and implementing new progressive models of the economic regime are considered an inevitable process. At the same time, achieving effective application of the results of scientific research in various segments of the economy is of great importance.

It should be noted that in the context of increasing economic demand in the modern era, the productive use of green energy sources is of great importance. In recent decades, humanity has increasingly realized that the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas has led to large-scale global problems that have become unmanageable. We have specifically distinguished a group of issues related to these: 1) Modern energy sources are obtained from depleted natural resources. It is understood that in the relatively near future there will be a shortage of natural resources, as a result of which future generations will face difficulties in energy production and ensuring the viability of the population. 2) As a result of the active development of energy, the problem of environmental pollution is becoming even more acute. However, green energy minimizes the damage to the environment and thereby reduces the negative consequences of the global problem. 3) The cost of current non-renewable energy resources is constantly changing, creating difficulties in the world and the global economy. However, green energy can help maintain stable prices, because after the initial costs associated with the creation of a renewable energy source, the costs of maintaining and operating this source are often lower than those of using fossil fuels. On the other hand, green energy can play a role as a catalyst for energy security, sustainable development, and social, technological, and industrial innovations in the country. Increasing green energy consumption has a positive impact on its economic and social development (Tashkeeva, EE, 2020). Moreover, since energy plays an important role in industrial and technological development, the supply and use of cheap, clean fuel is of particular importance for global stability in the world. In this regard, there is a need to use renewable energy sources that can have a positive impact on all spheres of life, including the stable development of national economies. In our opinion, the development of green energy in the economic sphere can have a positive impact on solving a group of issues: 1. Increasing the number of jobs and alleviating the employment problem. 2. Reducing consumer spending and creating more resources. 3. Eliminating dependence on fossil fuels

imported from other countries and 4. Green energy is not only a solution to global problems, but also a means of stimulating the economic activity of entrepreneurs, business entities, and the population.

Along with this, we believe that it makes sense to create an environmentally friendly, i.e. green energy potential that will help solve the problem of environmental pollution. These facts help stimulate the sales and consumption sectors. "Until a green energy source is created that can fully meet the demand for electricity, humanity will not be able to stop burning fossil fuels, even if it realizes that this causes irreparable damage to the environment" (Khudoteplova, KI, 2022). Currently, researchers and experts are increasingly engaged in the study and development of mechanisms for the formation of new clean and sustainable energy sources, which means that fossil fuels will soon be replaced by a more environmentally friendly resource.

It should be noted that Azerbaijan has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2050. In addition, it is planned to increase the share of renewable energy in the structure of total energy resources to 30% by 2030. Azerbaijan has made serious and long-term commitments to implement the necessary measures to ensure a 1.5°C temperature limit in the global context. Permanent and consistent measures are being implemented in Azerbaijan in these conceptual directions. In addition, Azerbaijan plans to increase the volume of natural gas exported to the European market to 20 billion m³ by 2027. At the same time, the creation of infrastructure for alternative energy sources has begun in various regions of the country. In 2037, 6 GW of renewable energy can be produced.

At the same time, Azerbaijan will implement joint projects with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to create green energy infrastructure. Azerbaijan, together with a group of world countries, has increased its activity in developing financial mechanisms for green energy projects. Another important issue is related to the formation of a green economy structure and the creation of green energy infrastructure in the processes of revitalizing post-conflict territories. "The newly created Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions have great resources in terms of forming and increasing green energy potential." Development projects for the Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions mainly cover priorities until 2040. In particular, taking into account the current issues arising from the tasks of the First State Program on the return of internally displaced persons to their native lands, the prospects for forming and increasing green energy potential in these economic regions are becoming increasingly attractive. The territories liberated from occupation have generally been declared green energy zones and a targeted action program has been formulated in this regard (Aliyev, Sh., 2023).

Global transformations and global problems that have arisen in recent decades have plunged the world's population, politicians, and states into thought. One of the main problems is the unequal distribution of natural resources among the countries of the world and the disproportions that exist at the global level in this regard. In short, there is an uncompromising struggle of the world's states

for resources. Against the background of these problems, the issues arising from the concept of sustainable development are coming to the fore. First of all, the issues of using resources economically, taking into account the needs of future generations for these resources, and the development and application of more effective regulatory and stimulating mechanisms in these areas have risen to a strategic level. The countries of the world are looking for alternative ways to ensure their energy security. Conducting in-depth scientific research in the direction of greening the economy and bringing its efficiency problems to the fore, creating and applying new superior models of the economy regime is an inevitable process. At the same time, achieving the effective application of the results obtained from the research in various sectors of the economy is of utmost relevance. In the context of the above, environmental problems, the negative consequences of global climate change, the concerns of states regarding resource depletion, and the problems of developing green economy principles have been widely discussed at world summits and forums in recent decades. Long-term targets have been set in this regard, and world states have undertaken commitments. There is an international consensus on the transition to a green economy. Thus, the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement was ratified by 186 countries of the world and the European Union (Safonov, GV, Kozeltsev, ML, Stetsenko, AV, Dorina, AL, Safonova, Yu.A., Semakina, AA, Sizonov, AG, Safonov, MG, 2022). A number of world-class influential discussion platforms operate to analyze similar measures and commitments, conduct monitoring, and regulate related policies at the global level and update targets. One of such platforms is the "Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change". So far, 28 international events of the conference have been held. It is a matter of pride that the 29th session of this prestigious international platform – COP29, an event of such prestige and global strategic importance – will be held in Azerbaijan – in Baku in November 2024. It should be noted that this Convention consists of a total of 198 Parties, including 197 countries and the European Union. I believe that holding such a prestigious international event in our country is directly related to Azerbaijan's significant contributions to the principles of sustainable and sustainable development in recent years, the strengthening of green energy policy, the European Union's important steps towards energy security, and the successful implementation of regional and international energy projects.

It should be noted that 2024 has been declared the "Year of Solidarity for a Green World" in Azerbaijan (Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on declaring 2024 the "Year of Solidarity for a Green World" in the Republic of Azerbaijan., 2023). The implementation of this decree will give a serious impetus to the formation of a clean environment in our country and the provision of a development model that meets the criteria of a green growth country. Azerbaijan, recognizing the need to modernize the economy with new challenges, develop a green economy, ensure sustainable development based on the principles of the "green" economy, and "green" production and consumption, taking into account that ecology is the economy today (Gurbanov, SH, 2022). At the same time, we believe that the newly created Karabakh and East Zangezur economic

regions have large resources in terms of forming and increasing green energy potential. The Azerbaijani state directs the necessary financial resources to environmental protection and carries out state control over the protection of atmospheric air. For example, 231 million manats were allocated in 2022 to finance various environmental protection measures. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources conducts inspections and takes measures to protect atmospheric air at more than a thousand enterprises every year. The amount of fines imposed in 2022 amounted to 351 thousand manats.

In the context of modern global challenges, global problems of the world economy are attracting attention. Among them, optimization of increasing costs, timely delivery of global cargoes via more profitable routes, and cargo safety are of exceptional importance. There are serious problems in the transportation of cargoes between Europe and Asia, especially in the transportation of energy resources. A number of international energy and transport routes have been disrupted due to the Ukraine-Russia war. In addition, the goals and requirements of reducing the duration of international cargo transportation necessitate the identification of more superior and optimal routes. Azerbaijan has become the leading state in the region as the country with the largest economy in the South Caucasus. A competitive economic development model has been formed due to the stable development of the oil and gas industry. Azerbaijan is the initiator and financial donor of the largest energy and transport projects in the region. Reforms are being deepened in the country in order to ensure sustainable development (Aliyev, Sh.T., Babayev, F., Gafarli, G., Galandarova, U., Balajayeva, T., 2023). Azerbaijan is currently taking measures to transition to a green economy model. A number of projects are being implemented to create green energy infrastructure. Exporting more green energy resources to European countries is one of the main goals. In general, Azerbaijan has the status of a strategic energy security partner of the European Union. Currently, the annual amount of natural gas sent to European countries is 10 billion cubic meters, and the target is that this figure will be 20 billion cubic meters by 2027. At the same time, Azerbaijan, which has expanded its close trade and economic cooperation relations with the countries of Southeast Asia and Central Asia, is performing important functions in strengthening trade relations with European countries in the near future. The work done to open the Zangezur Global Transport Corridor is a clear proof of this. It is after the opening of this corridor that the volume of international cargo transportation in the region is expected to increase several times.

In modern times, the image of the independent Azerbaijani state in the region and at the international level is increasing. Currently, the processes of restoring post-conflict territories are accelerating. All this is being carried out at the expense of the Azerbaijani state's own funds. Economic reforms in the country have been intensified with the funds obtained from the export of oil and gas resources, and infrastructure projects covering the entire territory of the country have been implemented to ensure sustainable development. In particular, large-scale projects are being

implemented in the Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions created in post-conflict territories. On the other hand, the implementation of high-tech transport projects in the region is noteworthy. As we mentioned earlier, international airports have been put into operation in Fuzuli and Zangilan, and the construction of a similar airport in Lachin will be completed in 2026 (Aliyev, Sh.T., Melikova, LA, 2022) .

If we look at the analysis of the countries of the region, it can be noted that the opening of the Zangezur corridor will have a significant impact on the transport system and transport policy of each of these countries in general. Through this route, Iran will gain access to the Black Sea and in the future, opportunities may arise for the formation of the Persian Gulf-Black Sea corridor. Azerbaijan, Turkey and Russia will mainly benefit from this corridor and their positions will be further strengthened. With the opening of the corridor, the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (Azerbaijan) will be freed from the blockade and a direct land connection will be established between Turkey and Azerbaijan. As a result, bilateral relations between these two brotherly countries will further develop. At the same time, Turkey will gain direct access to the Turkic states in Central Asia. At the same time, Russia will be able to establish a direct land connection with Armenia.

We believe that the Zangezur corridor will have a significant impact on the development of post-conflict territories. Thus, two new economic regions have been established in the liberated territories based on the new model of economic regionalization. That is, the Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions have been formed, and in general, the number of economic regions in Azerbaijan has been increased from 12 to 14 (Gasymlı, V., 2022). The efficient use of the resources of the newly created economic regions, the construction of modern facilities in these territories, the construction of residential areas, the formation of recreational areas, the organization of areas containing utility services, and the formation of conditions that can generally ensure normal living require continuous work, significant investment of funds and labor (Aliyev, Sh.T., 2022). In addition, the first noticeable large-scale projects in the liberated territories were related to transport projects (Veliyev, AH, 2020). These projects will allow, in the future, to create a large and internationally significant transport and logistics hub in the region by accessing the Zangezur corridor.

In addition, the Zangezur transport corridor will currently perform important functions in terms of opening up transport-logistics and communications at the international level, integrating countries, regions, continents and intensifying international trade processes (Chedia, A., 2024). Along with this, favorable conditions will be formed for accelerating the flow of goods along the Europe-Asia and vice versa Asia-Europe International Transport Route and raising trade and economic relations between continents to a new stage. On the other hand, the positive aspects of the role of the Zangezur global transport corridor in terms of optimizing costs are attracting the attention of participants in international trade channels (Gulahmadov, M., Huseyn, R., 2023). In

addition, it should be noted that the opening of the Zangezur transport corridor is also in the interest of major powers. For example, the countries of the European Union are showing great interest in the opening of this global transport-logistics corridor. Currently, as one of the countries with the largest economies in the world, the Chinese state and global Chinese companies are already expressing their intentions regarding the future exploitation of this corridor. The above-mentioned arguments demonstrate the relevance and strategic importance of the Zangezur transport corridor. At the same time, as a result of the severance of land connections between the Turkic-speaking states, the existing problems in the integration of these states and ensuring their geographical connectivity will be eliminated. Therefore, the opening of the Zangezur corridor is of considerable strategic importance for the Turkic-speaking states and for their economic integration (Donmez, BB, & Rehimov, R., 2021). We believe that the development of trade and economic relations of the Turkic-speaking states will reach a new stage and measures are already being taken in these directions. In particular, as a result of the joint initiatives of Azerbaijan and Turkey, many integration projects have been launched by the Central Asian Turkic states (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan). It is interesting that within the framework of COP29, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan reached an agreement on a project for the production of green energy and its export to European markets.

It should be noted that the total market of the Turkic-speaking states is currently estimated at \$1.2 trillion, and this includes the Turkish economy, which is among the top 15 economies in the world, the Kazakh economy, which has a fairly strong economy in Central Asia, as well as the economies of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan. In general, the territories of the Turkic-speaking states have sufficient resources, natural reserves, and underground and surface wealth. Nature has endowed the Turkic states with sufficient resources. There are oil and gas fields in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. All this gives reason to say that the opening of the Zangezur global transport corridor will significantly intensify the integration of the Turkic-speaking states (Muradov, M., 2021).

In addition, the Zangezur corridor will create opportunities for a significant expansion of trade and economic relations between the Russian Federation and Turkey. According to forecasts, the value of cargo transported through the Zangezur corridor will be measured in billions of dollars. At the same time, if we take into account the markets of China and other Southeast Asian countries, we can expect this figure to increase significantly. Azerbaijan and Russia will also have the opportunity to benefit from these important commodity markets to the maximum. Thus, through the Zangezur corridor, Azerbaijan and Russia will have the opportunity to use the potential of strengthening their integrative relations with numerous world countries. At the same time, the intensity of cargo transportation between the West and the East, the North and the South will increase and international trade operations will expand.

In the near future, the prospect of opening the Zangezur Global Transport-Logistics Corridor will create new conditions at the regional and international levels. Based on this, the potential for increasing the efficiency of strategic cargo transportation at the international level stands. The Zangezur corridor is predicted as a serious alternative to current international transport routes. The creation of this corridor will relatively reduce risks in international cargo transportation and optimize costs (Huseynov, V. 2021). Along with the increase in international transportation, Turkey's political power and competitiveness in the region will further increase. Thus, Turkey's economic power in the region will increase significantly, and with access to the Caspian Sea, it will also gain additional opportunities to strengthen relations with other Turkic-speaking states (Sofuoglu, M. 2022). One of the most important issues will be the opening of a direct land route between Azerbaijan and Turkey through the Zangezur Corridor. Through this route, Turkey will gain great economic influence compared to Iran, its historical rival for thousands of years (Dumlu, H., & Şahin, G., 2024).

We believe that the opening of the Zangezur Corridor will create additional opportunities for the development of Azerbaijan as an independent state. The role of this corridor is great in terms of improving the country's economic development model and applying new economic tools. The emergence of new mechanisms can give an additional impetus to the development of the economy in general (Aliyev Sh.T., 2014). In addition, similar mechanisms and economic tools can intensify the innovation of the national economy. At the same time, the potential for creating new favorable conditions for the innovative development of the country's economy will increase. Thus, the expansion of economic relations between the countries of the region and other countries of the world will give an impetus to the intensive transfer of technologies. All this will provide additional opportunities for increasing the political and economic power of Azerbaijan as an independent state and, in particular, strengthening economic security (Aliyev, Sh.T., 2020).

In general, in terms of accelerating and ensuring the sustainable development of Azerbaijan, it is possible to predict a multiplicative positive impact of the Zangezur Transport Corridor on all sectors of the country's economy. The commissioning of this corridor will significantly strengthen the state sovereignty and economic security of Azerbaijan. The processes of interregional reintegration of the country will take on a maximally intensive character. Acceleration of the development of regional commodity markets is inevitable. All this will create additional opportunities for the further growth of the Azerbaijani economy, diversification of its structure and increase of its competitiveness.

Conclusion

Thus, a group of issues in terms of ensuring the economic security of the independent State of Azerbaijan attracts more attention, and their consideration can provide additional incentives for the sustainable development of the country and the strengthening of its state sovereignty:

– First of all, measures should be taken to increase the competitiveness of the country's economy and adapt economic security mechanisms to the requirements of the time, and the processes of implementing modern economic sectors should be accelerated;

– Principles and criteria of economic security, economic security indicators should be analyzed, evaluated and improvement measures should be taken in the context of sustainable development and global challenges;

– In order to strengthen the security of the country's economy, there is a serious need to create new sources of economic growth and form new sources of added value, increase the income of the population and improve the standard of living by ensuring the efficient and productive use of the potential of more promising economic sectors in the modern era;

– It is important to expand the scale of investment projects launched to create a large and promising green energy infrastructure and implement projects aimed at creating similar infrastructure in all regions of the country;

– A thorough study of the green energy potential in the Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions and an optimal assessment of resources and related reserves should be ensured;

– In order to more efficiently organize the processes of implementing the green energy concept in our country, we propose the improvement of management mechanisms and the establishment of a specialized "Green Energy Corporation" that meets international requirements;

– In order to maximize the expansion of trade and economic relations between Turkic-speaking states, it is necessary to determine and apply special stimulating customs regimes and tax rates;

– It is advisable to objectively assess the investment opportunities of friendly Turkic-speaking states and implement investment-innovation projects to stimulate foreign trade;

– We propose the establishment of a regulatory and coordinating "Consultation Center for Foreign Trade Turnover among Turkic-speaking States" and the organization of this organization's office at the Baku International Sea Trade Port for more efficient and productive work of foreign trade entities of Turkic-speaking states;

– Azerbaijan's transition to the principles of a green economy arose from the global necessity of the times, and in this regard, the maximum improvement of state policy and the structure of building a green economy must be formed;

– Fundamental research and assessment of the current state of the ecological and economic system in Azerbaijan, improvement of the statistical base on ecology and environmental protection, and taking measures to modernize the ecological and economic system in the context of COP29, based on objective realities, should be ensured;

– The opening of the Zangezur Corridor is in the interest not only of Turkic-speaking states, but also of the region and many world states, including leading countries, as the opening of the

Zangezur Corridor will unite the Turkish geography and strengthen the position of Turkic-speaking states in the world economy;

– The commissioning of the Zangezur corridor will create new opportunities for the implementation of economic projects of Turkic-speaking states and increase the economic power of these states. At the same time, the Zangezur corridor has the potential to form a fairly competitive international transport route between Europe and Asia, etc.

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